



Reverse line blot hybridisation screening of *Pseudallescheria*/*Scedosporium* species in patients with cystic fibrosis

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Auteur	Lu, Q. [1], Van Den Ende, A.-H.-G. Gerrits [2], de Hoog, G. Sybren [3], Li, R. [4], Accoceberry, Isabelle [5], Durand-Joly, Isabelle [6], Bouchara, Jean-Philippe [7], Hernandez, F. [8], Delhaès, Laurence [9]
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Mots-clés	Cystic fibrosis [10], <i>Pseudallescheria</i> [11], reverse line blot hybridisation [12], <i>Scedosporium</i> [13]
Résumé en anglais	<p>The PCR-RLB (reverse line blot hybridisation) was applied as a molecular technique for the detection of members of <i>Pseudallescheria</i> and <i>Scedosporium</i> from sputum of patients with cystic fibrosis (CF). Fifty-nine sputum samples were collected from 52 CF patients, which were analysed by culture and PCR-RLB. Conventional and semi-selective culture yielded five positive samples, but the PCR-RLB hybridisation assay permitted the detection of members of <i>Pseudallescheria</i>/<i>Scedosporium</i> in 32 out of 52 patients (61.5%). In total, PCR-RLB yielded 47 positives. <i>Pseudallescheria apiosperma</i> was detected in 20 samples, while <i>Pseudallescheria boydii</i> and <i>Pseudallescheria aurantiacum</i> were detected in 17 and eight samples, respectively. Six samples gave a positive reaction with two distinct species-specific probes and one sample with three probes. In conclusion, the PCR-RLB assay described in this study allows the detection of <i>Scedosporium</i> spp. in CF sputum samples and the identification of <i>Pseudallescheria apiosperma</i>, <i>P. boydii</i>, <i>S. aurantiacum</i>, <i>Scedosporium prolificans</i> and <i>Pseudallescheria minutispora</i>.</p>
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Liens

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